

proposal and then said that the U.S. has not decided whether it would attend the UN session.

Israel's rejection amounts to a veto of the Waldheim proposal which was widely believed to have been approved in advance by both Washington and Moscow. But the President's views today indicated he does not favor it. (See related story from UN.)

From Jerusalem To Cairo To Geneva

Saying the U.S. looks on the Cairo meeting as "a very constructive step," Carter added, "the road toward peace which has already led through Jerusalem will now go through Cairo and ultimately we believe to a comprehensive consultation at Geneva."

Praising Sadat's and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's "true leadership qualities," the President indicated that while he and they think a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace "is not desirable," it could evolve if no other way for settlement showed promise of success. He observed that the U.S. and Israel, the only governments now going to Cairo, and Egypt have said privately and publicly that they have "the very viable hope that a comprehensive settlement can be reached among all the parties involved."

But, Carter added, "If at some later date it becomes obvious" that Jordan, Syria or Lebanon do "not want peace in a settlement with Israel, then an alternative might have to be pursued. But we certainly have not reached that point yet."

Carter noted, "Obviously the leaders in Syria, even Jordan, certainly the PLO, have not recognized that Egypt is speaking for them adequately." But Sadat in his speech to the Knesset "evoked very clearly the basic Arab position that I have understood in my private conversations" with Syrian President Hafez Assad and King Hussein of Jordan, Carter said.

U.S. Encouraging Other Arab Nations

The refusal of Jordan and Syria to go to Cairo, Carter said, has not "dampened Sadat's commitment or enthusiasm at all." He said that "to the best of his ability President Sadat is speaking for the Arab world."

Carter said that "at the time we discovered" Sadat was going to visit Jerusalem, "we immediately began to use whatever influence we had available to us to encourage the other nations not to condemn President Sadat. This particularly applied to Saudi Arabia, to Jordan, to the European countries, to the Soviet Union and to Syria. In some instances, either they decided not to condemn him or our influence was successful."

Saying that Begin and Sadat "have not rejected the concept that there must be a comprehensive settlement," the President noted that "in the meantime we don't see anything wrong; in fact, we look with great favor on the bilateral negotiations between Israel and Egypt. In the meantime, we are trying to induce the Syrians, the Lebanese, the Jordanians and as I say again, in a supportive role, the Saudis and others, to support both the ongoing negotiations that will continue from Jerusalem in to Cairo and also to avoid any condemnation of Sadat that might disrupt his influence and put an obstacle to peace in the future."

"That is about all we can do," he continued. "We have no control over any nation in the Middle East. When we find the progress in the Middle East being stopped, we use all the initiatives that we can. When we see progress being made by the parties themselves, we support them to move on

their own. It is much more important to have direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel than to have us acting as a constant intermediary. I think this is a major step in the right direction. We hope later that Jordan and Syria and Lebanon will join in these discussions either individually or as a comprehensive group dealing with Israel directly."

Reaction To Soviet Union

About the Soviet Union, which has been hostile toward the Sadat initiative and is cooperating with anti-Cairo Arab governments and the PLO, the President said he wished the Soviets had decided to go to Cairo, "but we will make as much progress as we can, following the leadership of Sadat and Begin." Carter added his "belief" that the "desire of the whole world is so great for peace in the Middle East that the Soviets will follow along and take advantage of any constructive steps toward peace."

Alluding to the Soviet-American Mideast statement of Oct. 1, Carter said, "we did not bring the Soviets" into the Middle East, noting, "they have been in since the very initiation of a Geneva conference." But he added that while the U.S. "is uniquely trusted by all the parties involved to act fairly and consistently concerning the Middle East question, I don't believe the Soviets occupy that position."

The President added: "I don't have any doubt that if the nations surrounding Israel can work out an individual peace settlement with Israel leading to peace treaties that the Soviets will play a constructive role certainly at that point. It would be contrary to their own interest to be identified as an obstacle to peace."

WALDHEIM HOPEFUL THAT ALL PARTIES INVITED TO UN CONFAB WILL ATTEND

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 30 (JTA)—A spokesman for Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today that Waldheim does not consider as final Israel's announcement in Jerusalem it would not attend a UN conference. The spokesman said Waldheim still hoped that all the parties invited would attend the UN conference scheduled for about two weeks from now.

Waldheim, however, has not received an official Israeli rejection of his invitation so far, the spokesman said. He added that Waldheim's call for a preparatory meeting at the UN for a Geneva meeting was made on his own initiative.

Sources here indicated yesterday that Waldheim's surprise announcement might have been influenced by the Soviet Union and the United States, or by the radical Arab states which have spurned Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent peace moves. Diplomats and observers here agreed today that Israel's rejection of Waldheim's initiative has practically killed Waldheim's proposed conference.

UNDOF Mandate Renewed

Meanwhile, the Security Council adopted a resolution today renewing the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights for a six-month period ending May 31, 1978. The mandate was to expire tonight. The vote was 12-0. Three Council members—China, Libya and Benin—did not participate.

The resolution called on all parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council Resolution 338 of Oct. 22, 1973. It also requested

Waldheim to report, at the end of the renewal period, on developments in the Middle East situation and measures taken to implement Resolution 338. That resolution, along with Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, comprises the basis for the Geneva conference.

LABOR ALIGNMENT HAWKS, DOVES TO ASK GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER A 'FUNCTIONAL' COMPROMISE REGARDING THE WEST BANK By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (JTA)—Hawks and doves in the Labor Alignment's Knesset faction agreed at a meeting yesterday to recommend that the government consider a "functional" compromise on the West Bank as a temporary measure pending a final agreement on the future status of the territory. The arrangement contemplated would grant West Bank residents autonomy in the conduct of their civilian affairs under joint Israeli-Jordanian supervision.

The faction acknowledged that this would be only an interim solution. But the Laborites contended that it was the only compromise that could bridge the wide gap that now exists between Israeli and Arab positions on the West Bank. Alignment leader Shimon Peres called it the only possible solution at present. He said that whatever happens in the course of negotiations between Israel and Egypt, the most serious problems will arise when the time comes to consider the Palestinian question.

Peres warned that if the negotiations soon to begin with Egypt fail, the situation in the area will not return to what it was before Sadat's peace initiative but would deteriorate rapidly. "The people in Israel want to be convinced that a supreme effort is being made to advance peace," he declared.

Although the Alignment reached agreement in principle on a temporary West Bank compromise, there are still wide differences between Labor hawks and doves. MK Yossi Sarid, a leading dove supported the idea of a functional compromise as a road between the Arab extreme and the Israeli extreme. But he proposed that after an interim period, a referendum should be held on the West Bank to allow the people living there to decide what sort of government they want.

MK Amos Hadar, a Labor hawk, protested that a referendum would assure the creation of a Palestinian state. Another Knesset hawk, Eliahu Speiser, cautioned the Alignment against attacking the government's policy. "Let's wait and see for a month or two," he said.

DAYAN SAYS ISRAEL IS READY TO SIGN PEACE TREATY WITH EGYPT 'ANY TIME'

By Jon Fedler

BONN, Nov. 30 (JTA)—Israel would be prepared to sign a separate peace treaty with Egypt "any time," even before the planned Geneva conference, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told a press conference here this morning at the end of a three-day official visit to the German capital.

Dayan said he was "very happy and satisfied" with the outcome of his talks with German political leaders. He had received assurances that "the German government will not negotiate with—or recognize—the Palestine Liberation Organization as long as the PLO does not change its attitude to Israel." He said Bonn also promised to "grant full support to President Sadat's peace move, even though some Arab countries are not exactly supporting this move."

Based on these comments alone, the Dayan visit can be described as a diplomatic success. Prior

to the visit, Israeli sources had expressed disappointment at Bonn's slow and hesitant welcome to the Sadat initiative and irritation at Bonn's support for the European Economic Community's (EEC) stress on Palestinian rights at Israel's expense.

But Dayan indicated that some points of disagreement persist. He said he had criticized recent German and EEC support for UN resolutions condemning the provision by Israel of better housing for Gaza Strip Palestinians and condemning new West Bank settlements by Israel. "I can't say after I explained our position that the German government will change its policy or position, though I am grateful that I was given the opportunity to explain," he said.

Cairo Confab Is A Good Start

Dayan told reporters that he personally would prefer to have all the Arab countries represented at the coming Cairo meeting, adding that in that event Israel would still only accept bilateral negotiations with each country. But "even if Jordan and Syria don't come, it is better to deal with Egypt alone than to have no negotiations at all."

The Soviet refusal to attend Cairo "made sense" in view of anti-Soviet statements by President Sadat. But, Dayan added, "It is up to the parties—not to the Geneva co-chairmen U.S. and USSR—to decide what, where and when to negotiate."

Asked about UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's invitation to an umbrella meeting at the UN, Dayan said: "My personal view is that face-to-face negotiations as last week in Jerusalem and shortly in Cairo should be sufficient before Geneva. It is not necessary to have any further meetings."

He said that Sadat could, "if need be," make war or peace alone, whereas all the other Arab countries, even together "can't do so." He believed Jordan and Saudi Arabia would "not come out against Sadat, though I don't know if they will give him positive support." He also did not know "whether the Egyptian military forces and people support him."

Anti-Semitic Incidents Deplored

Earlier, Dayan told West Germany's leaders at a dinner in his honor here that Israelis were sorrowed by "the latest anti-Semitic incidents among youth" in Germany and "the attempts to re-write history and the nostalgia for the Hitler era in which can be detected an indulgence toward Nazi war criminals and their deeds."

While Dayan mentioned no specific incidents, he was obviously referring to the recent symbolic "Jew burning" by cadets at a Munich officers' training school, the recent appearance of books explaining the "human side of Hitler and a controversial documentary film, "Hitler—A Career."

Dayan spoke of his visit to the site of the notorious Bergen Belsen concentration camp, his first act on arriving in Germany Sunday. "One should never forget this mass annihilation, not to incite hatred but to hold before the eyes of youth throughout the world what happened on this continent in our generation." Dayan said, however, that the Israeli government knew the German government and its leaders recognized these dangers and hoped "that they will take all the necessary measures against such dangerous occurrences."

One of Dayan's departures from his planned itinerary was to visit an exhibition on Egyptian art and history. No Egyptians were present during his visit.

SECRET

1. The first part of the document discusses the general situation of the country and the role of the government. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.

2. The second part of the document discusses the economic situation and the need for reforms. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.

3. The third part of the document discusses the social situation and the need for reforms. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the political situation and the need for reforms. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the military situation and the need for reforms. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.

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11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the health situation and the need for reforms. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the education situation and the need for reforms. It mentions the need for a strong and stable government to ensure the well-being of the people.